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SUMMARY
OF THE
WORK OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT
DURING
THE VICEROYALTY
OF
THE EARL OF MINTO
FROM
18TH NOVEMBER, 1905,
TO
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

(WITH AN INDEX.)



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LORD MINTO'S VICEROYALTY.

1. This Summary covers the period extending from the 18th November 1905, the commencement of the Earl of Minto's term of office, to the 30th September 1910.

Part I of this Summary deals with the alterations in the constitution and powers of the Legislative Councils, and Part II with the legislation which took place in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General during that period.

PART I.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

2. Before dealing with the legislation which took place during the Viceroyalty of the Earl of Minto, it is proposed to describe the great changes which took place in the constitution of the Legislative Council during this period; since it is not possible to deal satisfactorily with the legislation of a given period without at the same time touching upon important changes made during that period in the constitution of the Assembly in which such legislation was carried through.

The questions of policy which led to the genesis of the new Councils will be dealt with in other Departments, but a resumé of the changes which were made by the Indian Councils Act of 1909, in so far as they relate to the Legislative Councils, must find a place in the Summary prepared by this Department. The reforms introduced by that Act and the Regulations made thereunder mark an epoch of the greatest importance in the history of Indian constitutional law and will always be connected with the name of the Viceroy to whose initiative their conception was due and who was responsible for their successful fruition.

3. The Legislative Council constituted under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, met in January 1862, in the time of Lord Canning, and the original Council then constituted, though the character of its composition was considerably altered by the Indian Councils Act, 1892, conducted the imperial legislation of India for a period of 47 years. The original method by which the Additional Members of this Council were appointed was nomination, but this was subsequently modified by the addition of a certain number of Members nominated, under rules made under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, on the recommendation of certain representative non-official bodies. By the Act of 1892 the number of the Additional Members of the Governor General's Council was fixed at a possible 16, of whom 6 were official and 10 non-official Members. This body, with the Governor General, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province in which the Council met, and the ordinary Members of the Executive Council, constituted the supreme legislative body in India. The total number of Members in the Council so constituted was small, the official element was very strongly represented, and the principle of representation by election was recognised in an extremely limited degree. The powers of the Assembly were almost entirely legislative in character and the discussion of matters of public interest was only provided for by the power of asking questions, and the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement. The Local Legislative Councils under these Acts were constituted on the same lines as the Imperial Council.

4. The changes introduced during the term of office of the Earl of Minto are far-reaching; and the legislative bodies were reconstituted on a basis of greatly

enlarged membership with much wider powers of discussion ; while the principle of representation by election is recognized for the first time.

5. The Indian Councils Act, 1909, laid down the broad principles upon which the new legislative assemblies were to be formed ; but left the extent of the electorate and the proportion of the elected element of the Council to be prescribed by the Government of India in the form of Regulations, which the Legislative Council is powerless to alter or amend. Under these Regulations the Members of the Imperial Legislative Council will ordinarily be 60 in number, consisting of elected Members not less than 25 in number and of Members nominated by the Governor General not to exceed 35 in number, of whom not more than 28 may be officials and of whom 3 must be non-official persons selected from certain communities specified in the Regulations.

6. The Council therefore now contains a substantial proportion of elected members while the non-official element has been largely increased. Of the 25 elected Members, 11 are elected by the non-official Members of the Legislative Councils of such Provinces, as possess them, while 6 are elected by the landholding, and 5 by the Muhammadan communities of the major Provinces. The Central Provinces, which does not possess a Legislative Council, is represented by a Member elected by the District Councils and Municipal Committees of those Provinces, and the commercial community receives special representation in the shape of two Members elected by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce.

7. The Act enabled the Government of India by Regulations to expand and reorganize the local Provincial Councils on similar lines ; and fixed the maximum number of nominated and elected members of such Councils at 50 for the four largest and 30 for the other Provinces. The Regulations made in pursuance of this power have extended the principle of election to all Provinces in which Legislative Councils exist, but in a degree varying with the state of political progress in each Province, the number of elected members ranging from 1 in Burma to 26 in Bengal.

8. Although not directly connected with legislative business, the new powers granted in regard to the discussion of financial matters and matters of general public interest by the Act of 1909 must be briefly referred to. Prior to the Regulations passed under the Act of 1909, the Legislative Councils were confined almost entirely to legislative business proper and the only opportunity which Members possessed of bringing forward matters of general public interest for discussion was at the debate on the Annual Financial Statement, and even on this occasion the discussion was limited to observations on that Statement. In the first place it is to be noticed that the new regulations provide for a much more extended debate on questions of Imperial Finance which are now dealt with in two stages. At the first stage the Finance Member explains his Statement, which is the preliminary financial estimate for the next financial year, after which any Member can move a resolution relating to any change in taxation, any new loan or additional grant to Local Governments dealt with in such Statement. The second stage is devoted to the explanation by the Member in charge of the Department concerned of such detailed heads of the Budget as are declared to be open to discussion, and to the disposal of resolutions by Members arising out of these heads. Provision is made for a discussion on resolutions moved at either stage. At a subsequent date the Finance Member introduces his Budget, which is dealt with in the same way as the Financial Statement was under the rules under the earlier Acts. A very important addition to

the powers of the Council has been made by the grant of the right to discuss after due notice any matter of general public interest. The Regulations which have been made dealing with this privilege are framed on very liberal lines and permit the discussion of all matters which can be dealt with in a public assembly in India without risk of danger to the interests of the State.

9. The above brief account of the changes in the constitution and powers of the Legislative Councils effected during the Earl of Minto's administration shows the fundamental change in character in these assemblies. They have passed from the stage of small committees constituted to register Acts to the position of bodies largely representative in character, with deliberative powers of wide extent, and they will remain a tribute to the statesmanship which, undeterred by the mischievous and criminal activities of revolutionaries, conciliated and united all right-thinking men by liberal and timely reform. A full account of their origin, and of the influences which operated to effect their creation, will be found in the speech, printed as Appendix I to this summary, which was delivered by His Excellency the President at the first meeting of the reformed Imperial Council on the 25th January 1910.

PART II.

LEGISLATION.

10. During the term of office of Lord Minto, 56 Acts were passed by the Supreme Legislative Council. Of these, by far the largest number were amending, or amending and consolidating Acts. A complete list of all Acts passed by the Supreme Council is given in Appendix II to this Summary. In this Part a brief account is given of the more important Acts grouped under the heads to which they relate.

(i) *Acts relating more especially to the Administration of Law and Justice.*

11. The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907), is an important addition to the Statute-book which fills up a gap in the law of India. Prior to the passing of this Act no insolvency law proper existed in India outside the Presidency-towns and Rangoon although the germ of such a law was contained in certain sections of the Civil Procedure Code. The Act applies to Indian conditions the main principles of the English bankruptcy law and is a measure which was called for by the increase in complexity of modern Indian life. It brings the insolvency law in the Mufassal into line with that in force in England under the Bankruptcy Act of 1883. It had long been recognised that the existing law was inadequate to prevent fraud on the part of dishonest debtors, and reform had constantly been urged by the commercial communities. The Act, while following the general lines of the English Act, introduces certain simplifications to meet the different conditions of India. It continues the existing protection for debtors but at the same time sets up a machinery by which the whole assets of the insolvent can be secured for the benefit of the creditors. It retains the existing provision that adjudication is to be made on petition, instead of requiring a preliminary receiving order, with its attendant legal complications, between the presentation of a petition and adjudication. Provision is made for a meeting of the creditors and a public examination of the debtor by the Court. This will enable creditors to obtain full information as to the dealings of the insolvent and the assets of his estate. Thereafter a discharge can be granted or it may be refused or suspended if the insolvent is found guilty of misconduct. Provisions of a practical character

are also made for compositions and schemes of arrangement. In one important respect this Act differs from the English Acts and from the insolvency law in force in the Presidency-towns. The great size of the Indian Empire and the isolation of the Mofussil Courts made it impossible to enact that a discharge should affect the claims of creditors who have not filed proof of their debts.

12. Bankruptcy procedure in the Presidency-towns since 1848 had been regulated by the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848 [11 & 12 Vict. c. 21], which applied to India the general law of bankruptcy in force in England. Although the law in England had been twice re-cast (in 1869 and 1883), no corresponding changes were made in the Indian Act of 1848. The Imperial Legislature was pressed to take action, but in vain, and as agitation increased among the commercial communities of the great Indian cities it was decided to replace the older Act by an Act of the Indian legislature which would introduce much-needed reforms though losing certain advantages attaching to an Imperial Act. This decision resulted in the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), which introduces into those towns the principles of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883, with such simplifications as appeared desirable to adapt the law to Indian conditions.

13. In 1908 was passed the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908). This Act is the most important of the measures which were dealt with by the Legislative Council during the Earl of Minto's term of office. The first Code of Civil Procedure was passed in 1859 and was amended and re-enacted in 1877. The Code passed in that year remained in substance the law of India till the general revision of the law was undertaken which ended in the Code of 1908. The importance of the measure can best be grasped when it is considered that it regulates the civil litigation of some 300 millions of the inhabitants of this country and the procedure of over 2,000 Courts. So important an Act was naturally the result of prolonged and careful deliberation. The question of its revision was first taken up in earnest in 1901, and from that year to 1908 the Bill was considered by no less than four Committees and was published and circulated three times. The Bill as introduced in 1908 was examined and approved of by a Special Committee appointed by the Government of India consisting of the Law Member (Sir Erle Richards), the Chief Justice of Bengal (Sir Francis Maclean), the Chief Justice of Bombay (Sir Lawrence Jenkins), the Hon'ble Mr. Ismay and the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose. As might have been expected from a measure which received the approval of a Committee composed of lawyers of such eminence, it was very favourably received by the public and the legal profession generally and evoked little criticism in Council. The main objection to the previous Codes of Civil Procedure consisted in the fact that minute details of procedure were provided for in the Acts themselves, which owing to the enormous territory to which they applied were often unsuitable to local conditions. The framers of the Code of 1908 endeavoured to avoid the rigidity of former legislation by the relegation of minor provisions to a schedule of rules, the provisions of which are liable to alteration by the High Courts and Chief Courts subject to the sanctions provided for by the Code. It was considered that in this way special circumstances due to local conditions could be provided for by those most intimately acquainted with them, and that any defects in minor matters could be remedied without recourse to the cumbersome process of legislation. The Code indeed recognizes the English principle that details of procedure are better provided for by rules of the Court than by the legislature.

The Act itself has been much lightened by the adoption of this course and now only contains the essential framework of the law of procedure which must necessarily be uniform throughout India. This change in arrangement may not be without indirect effect in diminishing the present notorious waste of time and money brought about by lengthy discussions on details of procedure. Such matters will, it is hoped, sink to their rightful place as mere adjective law, and thus allow more attention to be given to the essential features of the case.

14. The new Code does not make many changes of a radical nature in the law, but certain of them call for notice. The inherent jurisdiction of the Court to do what is right in cases for which the Code does not provide is expressly recognised. The legislature also steps in between the money-lender and the agriculturist by protecting from attachment his seed-grain and the store of produce necessary to sustain his family; but on the other hand makes material alterations in the law to assist a decree-holder in the recovery of his just dues, by enabling him to break open the outer door of his judgment-debtor's house, and by extending the facilities for attachment of the salaries of public officers. Limitations on the comprehensiveness of a suit have been removed, and increased facilities for the service of process are given, while a new order on pleadings will it is hoped lead to quicker and fairer methods of arriving at the real points in dispute. The Code also repeals the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act regulating procedure in mortgage-suits, leaving such matters to be regulated by rules made by the High Courts or (if no such rules are made) by the rules contained in the schedule. The advantage of this is two-fold: it consolidates in one enactment all the adjective law relating to mortgage-suits and at the same time provides a procedure for those Provinces in which the Transfer of Property Act is not in force and where (in consequence) mortgagees have not the equitable rights given by English law or by the Transfer of Property Act. The rules in the schedule introduce certain provisions new to Indian law which follow the English procedure, such as the order compelling parties to produce all their documentary evidence at the earliest possible stage of the suit, and the revised provisions as to discovery.

15. Another Act which belongs to the more technical class of statutes was the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), which consolidates the law for the limitation of suits and at the same time settles, by amendment of certain provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, doubts which had been raised by conflicting decisions in the various High Courts. The immediate cause of legislation was a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, for suits to enforce payment of money secured by mortgages, other than those known as English mortgages, is twelve years and not sixty years as had previously been held to be the law by certain High Courts in India. This altered view of the law entailed considerable hardship on holders of mortgages in other than the English form, and to meet these cases the Act allows such mortgagees a period of two years within which to bring their suits, provided that the whole period from the date when the money secured by the mortgage became due does not exceed sixty years in all. Provision is also made for the restoration of suits dismissed in consequence of the Privy Council decision.

16. Two Acts were passed which affected the existing criminal law. The Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), has altered the older Act of 1864 beyond recognition. The punishment of whipping without imprisonment is forbidden in the case of theft by a clerk or servant and all kinds of extortion and receipt of stolen property; and whipping as an additional punishment to imprisonment is made applicable only to certain crimes of a violent or brutal nature and not to second convictions for simple theft and kindred offences. The Act also extends the powers of Magistrates as regards juvenile offenders who may now be whipped for any offence punishable with imprisonment under other laws beside the Penal Code, but at the same time limits the sentence in all cases to fifteen stripes. The Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1910 (III of 1910), removed an anomaly in the Code which prevented persons previously convicted in British Courts in Native States from receiving the additional punishment to which they would have been liable if their previous conviction had taken place in British India.

(ii) *Acts due to special political conditions during the five years under review.*

17. The disturbed condition of certain portions of the country which manifested itself in the shape of political agitation and an outbreak of anarchical crime was responsible for the addition of a group of Acts to the Statute-book which can be conveniently considered together.

18. The first was the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907 (VI of 1907), which was a temporary Act giving executive officers power to prevent public meetings likely to produce sedition or cause a disturbance of public tranquillity. This Act was at first only made applicable to Eastern Bengal and Assam and still only applies to areas notified in this behalf by the Local Governments. The Act has since been continued till March 1911. Its original duration would have expired in October 1910.

19. This Act was followed by the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (VI of 1908), which was rendered necessary by a manifestation of criminal activity in Bengal, new as far as India was concerned, in the shape of a succession of outrages committed by means of explosive substances. The existing law did not provide an adequate weapon to deal with these outrages, and it was found necessary to legislate on the lines of the English Explosive Substances Act of 1883, which was enacted for the express purpose of dealing with crimes committed by anarchists. Not only does the new Act provide a sentence of 20 years' transportation on any person who causes an explosion likely to endanger life or property and of 14 years' transportation on any person making or having in his possession an explosive with malicious intent, but it lays upon the person found making or possessing an explosive the onus of proving that the making or possession was lawful.

20. The next Act on the Statute-book, the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908 (VII of 1908), had also its origin in the Bengal outrages, a close connexion having been disclosed between the perpetrators of such outrages and certain newspapers of which the existing law had been found powerless to suppress the publication. The Act provides for the confiscation of the printing press used in the production of any newspaper publishing incitements to murder, offences under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or acts of violence. Hasty action on the part of the executive is adequately guarded against by the innovation of a direct appeal to the High Court against an order of con-

fiscation. The Local Government is empowered in case of such confiscation to suppress the publication of the newspaper concerned or any newspaper which is the same in substance.

21. Another Act which had its origin in the same events was the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), which provides for a more speedy form of trial in the case of certain offences of an anarchical nature. In the procedure prescribed elaborate commitment proceedings are dispensed with, the case is prepared for trial by an *ex parte* inquiry before a Magistrate, and the trial is held by a Bench of three Judges of the High Court without a jury. A special provision of this Act (rendered necessary by the murder of informers), makes the statements made by a witness in the *ex parte* inquiry admissible in the trial as evidence if the witness has been made away with and the High Court has reason to believe that his death or absence was caused in the interests of the accused. This provision is based on an enactment of the British Legislature which was passed for similar reasons and is still in force in Ireland. The Act also provides for the suppression of unlawful associations, giving power to the Governor General in Council to declare certain associations to be unlawful, and providing penalties for persons who after this declaration maintain their connection with them.

22. The Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), was a measure of the same class which the desirability of securing more definite control over seditious papers rendered necessary. The ordinary criminal law was found quite incapable of suppressing seditious literature. Mere puppets were put up as editors or publishers, and convictions failed to effect any permanent improvement in the tone of the publications concerned. The Act requires that the proprietor of any new printing-press (or of any existing press guilty of printing objectionable matter) shall give security in cash or Government paper; and the Local Government is empowered to declare such security forfeit if seditious matter is issued from such press and (on a second offence) to confiscate the press and all copies of the newspapers concerned. The Customs and Post-office authorities are empowered to detain and examine packages which are suspected to be of a seditious character or to be published in contravention of the Act as to security. A special appeal is granted by the Act to the High Court against any order of forfeiture or confiscation.

(iii) *Acts relating to matters of general Administration.*

23. Eight enactments may be classed as fiscal. The necessity for increase of taxation gave rise to the Court-fees (Amendment) Act, 1910 (VII of 1910), which raised the fee payable on probates, letters of administration and succession certificates; the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1910 (VIII of 1910), which increased the duties on tobacco and liquors; and the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910 (VI of 1910), which increased the stamp-duty leviable on various mercantile documents.

24. Legislation in matters relating to commerce was mainly confined to bringing the Indian law into line with recent amendments in the corresponding English law, and amongst Acts of this class the following may be mentioned. The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1908 (XVIII of 1908), applies to foreign ships in Indian ports the provisions of the Imperial Act in regard to load and deck lines.

The Indian Steamships Law Amendment Act, 1909 (I of 1909), extends to foreign ships carrying passengers in and out of Indian ports the obligation to carry certificates of survey.

The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1910 (IV of 1910), gives companies in India the right to pay interest out of capital sunk in undertakings not immediately remunerative, and to re-issue redeemed debentures.

The development of the electrical industry in India necessitated changes in the Electricity Act of 1903, which were given effect to by the passing of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910).

25. Repressive measures in South Africa affecting Indian immigrants gave rise to a short Act of considerable importance, the Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1910 (XIV of 1910), which empowers the Governor General in Council to stop emigration to any country.

26. Two Acts relate to currency and coinage. The Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), legalizes a nickel coin and substitutes bronze for copper as the material for the baser coinage. At the same time the rules as to the acceptance by public offices of light or worn coins were made less stringent and also adjustable by the executive Government.

The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910), put an end to an inconvenience long felt by the public in making certain currency notes legal tender beyond their circle of issue throughout British India.

27. The Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), enables Local Governments to take measures to prevent the spread of 'dourine,' a disease which was making serious ravages among equine stock.

(iv) *Consolidation.*

28. Much useful legislation consolidating the law was undertaken during the period under review. The importance of clearing the Statute-book of isolated and disconnected Acts relating to the same subject was fully recognized and every opportunity was taken when amending the law also to consolidate it where this course was possible.

Three Acts which were purely measures of consolidation, the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908) and the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), were undertaken. These three Acts brought together and re-enacted the law relating to Ports and Port-charges, Registration of Documents, and Emigration of Natives of India. By their enactment the number of Statutes on the Statute-book was reduced by 15.

29. Among the important Acts in which consolidation was undertaken *pari passu* with amendment were the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910); and the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910).

As an instance of the manner in which such measures simplify the task of those who have to consult the law, it may be mentioned that the law now contained in the nine Acts mentioned above was, previous to their passing, scattered over 68 Acts.

(v) Regulations.

30. In addition to the Acts of the Legislative Council, the Governor General in Council has the power of legislating in exercise of the powers conferred upon the Executive Government by the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3). This power provides for the wants of the more backward parts of the country which require a more summary and elastic method of legislation. Such Regulations are drafted in this Department in the same way as Acts of the Legislative Council.

During the Earl of Minto's Viceroyalty, 20 Regulations were made in the exercise of this power, a complete list of which will be found in Appendix III.

(vi) Ordinance.

31. The Governor General has, under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the power of making and promulgating Ordinances in cases of emergency. On the 11th May 1907 the Governor General, in exercise of that power, made and promulgated an Ordinance entitled the Regulation of Meetings Ordinance, 1907, to regulate the holding of meetings in the Provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam and of the Punjab. This Ordinance was superseded and reproduced in substance with the necessary extensions by the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907 (VI of 1907), referred to in paragraph 18.

(vii) Acts of Local Legislative Councils.

32. A list of the Acts of the subordinate Legislative Councils which received the assent of the Earl of Minto will be found at Appendix IV.

PART III.

STAFF.

33. The Legislative Department is under the charge of the Law Member and the superior Staff consists of a Secretary, a Deputy Secretary and a Legal Assistant, the last appointment having been substituted for that of a Personal Assistant which was abolished shortly after the death of the permanent incumbent.

The offices specified above have been held during Lord Minto's Viceroyalty by the following gentlemen :—

Law Member.—The Hon'ble Sir Erle Richards, K.C., K.C.S.I., to the 18th April 1909.

The Hon'ble Mr. Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, Barrister-at-Law, from the 19th April 1909.

Secretary.—The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, during the whole period.

Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, C.I.E., I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, acted to the 28th November 1905.

Mr. T. W. Richardson, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, acted from the 28th March 1907 to the 8th December 1907.

Mr. R. Sheepshanks, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, acted from the 1st April 1910.

Deputy Secretary.—Mr. R. Sheepshanks, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, to the 31st March 1910.

Mr. A. P. Muddiman, I.C.S., from the 14th April 1910.

Mr. G. F. Arnold, I.C.S., acted from the 23rd March 1906 to the 18th November 1906.

Mr H. P. Tollinton, I.C.S., acted from the 14th May 1908 to the 14th November 1908.

Legal Assistant.—Dr. Sarat Chandra Banerjee, M.A., D.L., from the 1st September 1907.

Personal Assistant.—Mr. J. G. Morison, Barrister-at-Law, held office until his death on the 6th November 1906.

Mr. G. R. Ridge, Superintendent, Publication Branch, Legislative Department, held the appointment *sub-pro-tem.* from the 10th December 1906 to the 31st August 1907, when it was abolished.

APPENDIX No. I.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—" Gentlemen, I welcome the members of this newly-constituted Imperial Council on their first assembly at the capital of the Indian Empire.

"The occasion is replete with political meaning. It marks the close of a system of administration which, under the guidance of many illustrious statesmen, has contributed much to the prosperity of India and to the glories of her history—it opens a new era with the inauguration of broader principles of government,—and though this Council Room is ill-adapted for the accommodation of our increased numbers and for the convenience of the public, it has seemed best to me that we should first assemble within the walls of the palace which Wellesley founded, and in the Council Chamber hallowed by the legislative traditions of the last hundred years.

"Three years have witnessed the consolidation of the Indian Empire as it exists today—they tell a story of troubles and anxieties, of hard-won successes and many glorious episodes—but they have throughout been years of recurring administrative changes in harmony with social progress and an advance in political thought largely due to the results of an education system introduced into India by British rulers.

"It has been a period of evolution. We have moved in successive stages from Wellesley's small Supreme Council appointed by the Board of Control—to the days of Lord William Bentinck and the Charter Act of 1833—to the conquering rule of Lord Dalhousie and the Charter Act of 1853—to the Council Acts of 1861 and 1892—great landmarks in Indian history. And each successive stage has witnessed either the grant of larger legislative powers to the Government of India or an increasing recognition of the necessity for broadening the basis of administration upon lines more representative of the general interests of the country. That necessity was first met by the nomination, and subsequently by the *quasi*-election, of additional members of the Governor General's Council. The first additional member was appointed nearly eighty years ago under the Act of 1833. That member was Lord Macaulay. Since then the machinery affecting their appointment has been gradually adapted to meet varying conditions, whilst their numbers were increased to a possible sixteen by the Act of 1892. That Act, like its predecessors, has been superseded by the adoption of more advanced legislation, and in accordance with the Act of 1909 this newly constituted Imperial Council is now for the first time assembled.

"I have merely ventured to sketch the progress of British legislation, because I cannot but feel that much of the criticism of the recent policy of the Government of India has been oblivious of past history and has been based upon the assumption that the India of twenty years ago can continue to be the India of today. That is an impossibility—many influences have combined to make it so—and we have had to follow in the footsteps of the statesmen who have preceded us, and to recognise that British rule must again be re-adapted to novel conditions—conditions far more novel than any with which our predecessors had to deal, in that political forces unknown to them have come into existence in India which it is no longer possible for British administrators to ignore, whilst the trend of events in the Far East has accentuated the ambitions of Eastern populations. When I took up the reins of government as Viceroy in the late autumn of 1905, all Asia was marvelling at the victories of Japan over a European Power,—their effects were far-reaching—new possibilities seemed to spring into existence—there were indications of popular demands in China, in Persia, in Egypt, and in Turkey, there was an awakening of the Eastern World, and though to outward appearances India was quiet—in the sense that there was at that moment no visible acute political agitation—she had not escaped the general infection, and before I had been in the country a year I shared the view of my Colleagues that beneath a seemingly calm surface there existed a mass of smothered political discontent, much of which was thoroughly justifiable, and due to causes which we were called upon to examine. We heartily recognised the loyalty of the

masses of the people of India, and we were not prepared to suppress new, but not unnatural, aspirations without examination. You cannot sit for ever on a safety valve, no matter how sound the boiler may be. Something had to be done, and we decided to increase the powers and expand the scope of the Act of 1892.

"It is important that my Hon'ble Colleagues and the Indian public should know the history, the early history at any rate, of the reforms which have now been sanctioned by Parliament. They had their genesis in a note of my own addressed to my Colleagues in August 1906—nearly 3½ years ago. It was based entirely on the views I had myself formed of the position of affairs in India. It was due to no suggestions from home—whether it was good or bad I am entirely responsible for it. It dealt with the conditions it appeared to me the Government of India had then to consider, and as it is answerable for much that has followed in its wake, my Hon'ble Colleagues will perhaps allow me to read it to them. 'This is what I then wrote :—

' I feel sure my Colleagues will agree with me that Indian affairs and the methods of Indian administration have never attracted more public attention in India and at home than at the present moment. The reasons for their doing so are not far to seek. The growth of education, which British rule has done so much to encourage, is bearing fruit. Important classes of the population are learning to realise their own position, to estimate for themselves their own intellectual capacities, and to compare their claims, for an equality of citizenship, with those of a ruling race, whilst the directing influences of political life at home are simultaneously in full accord with the advance of political thought in India.

' To what extent the people of India as a whole are as yet capable of serving in all branches of administration, to what extent they are individually entitled to a share in the political representation of their country, to what extent it may be possible to weld together the traditional sympathies and antipathies of many different races and different creeds, and to what extent the great hereditary rulers of Native States should assist to direct Imperial policy, are problems which the experience of future years can alone gradually solve.

' But we, the Government of India, cannot shut our eyes to present conditions. The political atmosphere is full of change, questions are before us which we cannot afford to ignore, and which we must attempt to answer, and to me it would appear all-important that the initiative should emanate from us, that the Government of India should not be put in the position of appearing to have its hands forced by agitation in this country or by pressure from home, that we should be the first to recognise surrounding conditions and to place before His Majesty's Government the opinions which personal experience and a close touch with the every-day life of India entitle us to hold.

' This view I feel sure my Colleagues share with me. Mr. Morley cordially approves it, and in pursuance of it announced, on my authority, in his recent Budget speech my intention of appointing a Committee from the Viceroy's Council to consider the question of possible reforms.

' Such enquiries have, as you are aware, taken place before. There was the Commission, over which Sir Charles Aitchison presided, to enquire into the employment of Indians in the public services, and we have also the notable report of the Committee appointed by Lord Dufferin to consider proposals for the reconstruction of Legislative Councils on a representative basis (1888), over which Sir George Chesney presided, and of which the present Lord Macdonnell was Secretary. It is curious to see from that report how similar conditions and arguments were then to what they are now; with the one great exception that we have now to deal with a further growth of nearly twenty years of increasing political aspirations.

' But though increased representation is still the popular cry as it was in 1888, other demands or rather suggestions are shaping themselves out of a foreshadowed metamorphosis. We are told of a Council of Princes of an Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, of an Indian Member on the Secretary of State's Council, and in addition to the older claims put forward on behalf of increased representation on the Legislative Councils, we are asked to consider new procedure as to presentation of the Budget to the Viceroy's Legislative Council, a prolongation of the Budget Debate, and further opportunity for financial discussion. As to possibilities such as these, I would be grateful for the opinion of the Committee I hope to appoint, limiting myself for the present to only one opinion that in any proposal for the increase of representation it is absolutely necessary to guard the important interests existing in the country, as expressed in paragraph 7, page 3, of the Report of Sir Charles Aitchison's Committee; *viz.*—

- (a) the interest of the hereditary nobility and landed classes who have a great permanent stake in the country ;
- (b) the interests of the trading, professional and agricultural classes ;
- (c) the interests of the planting and commercial European community ; and
- (d) the interests of stable and effective administration.

‘ The subjects I should propose to refer to the Committee are :—

- (a) A Council of Princes, and if this is not possible might they be represented on the Viceroy’s Legislative Council ?
- (b) An Indian Member of the Viceroy’s Council.
- (c) Increased representation on the Legislative Council of the Viceroy and of Local Governments.
- (d) Prolongation of the Budget Debate. Procedure as to presentation of the Budget and powers of moving amendments.

‘ This Minute is circulated for the information of Members of Council, from whom I shall be glad to receive any suggestions or expressions of opinion which they may desire to make, and which will be communicated to the Committee.

‘ When the Committee has reported, their Report will be laid before Council for full consideration.’

“ That note elicited valuable opinions and was fully discussed in Council, and though, as you are aware, its suggestions were not accepted in their entirety by the Government of India, it laid the foundation of the first scheme of reform they submitted to the Secretary of State. .

“ Since it was written, Lord Morley has fought India’s battles in both Houses of Parliament in many great and memorable speeches, and there has been a constant interchange of correspondence between him and the Government of India. Much of it has not as yet been made public, but as regards the reform of the Legislative Councils I commit no breach of confidence in indicating the lines which the Government of India has endeavoured to follow. We have distinctly maintained that representative government in its Western sense is totally inapplicable to the Indian Empire and would be uncongenial to the traditions of Eastern populations—that Indian conditions do not admit of popular representation—that the safety and welfare of this country must depend on the supremacy of British administration—and that that supremacy can, in no circumstances, be delegated to any kind of representative assembly.

“ But we have been deeply impressed by the changing political conditions alluded to in my note, and we have endeavoured to meet them by broadening the representation authorised by the Council Act of 1892, by expanding its rules of procedure and facilitating opportunities for debate, by inviting the leaders of Indian public opinion to ~~become fellow-workers~~ with us in British administration, and by securing the representation of those important interests and communities which go to form the real strength of India, whilst at the same time recognising the claims of educational advance. We have borne in mind the hopes held out to the people of India in Queen Victoria’s Proclamation of 1858.

“ We have felt that the political atmosphere of a bureaucracy may become close and confined, and that the admittance of outside air is beneficial to its health and strength. We have aimed at the reform and enlargement of our Councils, but not at the creation of Parliaments. I emphasise what I have just said in view of the opinions to which advanced Indian politicians appear not unfrequently to commit themselves.

“ The machinery of our scheme was explained in our Resolution of November 15th. There is no necessity for me to analyse it—it has already been fully discussed by the public. We by no means claim perfection for it, we know that there will be much to learn from experience of its working, and that it may require alteration in the future, but if I have judged Indian public opinion correctly, the verdict has been in our favour in admitting the necessity for administrative changes, and the general soundness of the lines we have followed. Of course we have met with many criticisms. It would have been unfortunate indeed, if a scheme of vast political moment had not elicited discussion and diversity of opinion. But there is one criticism which I refuse to accept—the suggestion that the Councils Act of 1909 is the result of concessions to seditious agitation. There is no foundation for any such assumption—unless the recognition of the political condition of India in 1906, as I have endeavoured to describe it, is to be reckoned as a concession—though it was a recognition, the necessity for which no responsible administrators could disregard. The murders at Mozufferpore were the first of the political crimes which have horrified all India, and they were perpetrated 1½ years after my Councils Committee had commenced to formulate their reform proposals. Then came the Manicktollah Garden discoveries, followed at intervals by a repetition of outrages, mysterious in their origin. Was

the Government of India in the face of those outrages, and on account of them, to renounce the conclusions they had deliberately come to, and to throw overboard their schemes for reform? Were they to be frightened by an anarchical plot out of a policy they had deliberately adopted? I absolutely refuse to admit that the just aspirations of the loyal subjects of the King-Emperor should be jeopardised by traitorous conspirators. That is a concession I will not agree to.

"But it is unfortunately too true that the progress of the work upon which we have been engaged, and in the completion of which we hoped to confer a welcome boon upon the people of India, has been marred by a succession of abominable crimes which have forced my Government into one repressive measure after another. And yesterday, on the eve of the assembly of this Council, a faithful and gallant public servant was brutally murdered within the precincts of the High Court and in the broad light of day. A spirit hitherto unknown to India has come into existence, a spirit opposed to all the teachings of Indian religion and traditions, a spirit of anarchy and lawlessness which seeks to subvert not only British rule but the Governments of Indian Chiefs to whom I am so deeply indebted for their loyal assistance. We are called upon to deal with subterranean machinations, and methods of assassination and robbery, dangerous to the public safety and discreditable to the fair fame of India. We are aware of associations which are doing their best to inveigle into their meshes the youth of the country poisoned by the dissemination of revolutionary literature, which, out of a chivalrous unwillingness to interfere with any form of freedom of speech, British administrations have tolerated for too long. Present dangers we are prepared to meet, and the moral training of the rising generation our duty will no longer allow us to neglect. We can no longer tolerate the preachings of a revolutionary Press. We are determined to bridle literary license. I am glad to believe that the support of an enlarged Council will go far to assure the Indian public of the soundness of any measures we may deem it right to introduce.

"I had hoped to open this new Council under an unclouded political sky. No one has longed more earnestly than I have to allow bygones to be bygones, and to commence a new administrative era with a clean slate. The course of recent events has cancelled the realisation of those hopes, and I can but assert that the first duty of every Government is to maintain the observance of the law,—to provide for the present, and as far as it can for the future welfare of the populations committed to its charge,—to rule, and, if need be, to rule with a strong hand.

"But, gentlemen, though I have no wish to disguise from you the anxieties of the moment, I do not for an instant admit that the necessity of ruthlessly eradicating a great evil from our midst should throw more than a passing shadow over the general political situation in India. I believe that situation to be better than it was five years ago. We must not allow immediate dangers to blind us to the evidences of future promise. I believe that the broadening of political representation has saved India from far greater troubles than those we have now to face. I am convinced that the enlargement of our administrative machinery has enormously strengthened the hands of the Viceroy and of the Government of India, and has brought factors to our aid which would otherwise have had no sympathy with us. I believe above all that the fellow-service of British and Indian administrators under a supreme British Government is the key to the future political happiness of this country. It is in that belief that I have worked hard for India, and when I see around me today the representatives of the powerful communities and interests for whom I pleaded in my note, I feel convinced that the dignity and good sense of this Council will be worthily maintained, and that the navigation of the Indian ship of State will be loyally and ably assisted.

"And now that my tenure of my high office is drawing to a close, I hope I may feel that my years of work have borne some fruit, and I am grateful to Providence in that he has spared me to be present on this great historical occasion."

APPENDIX No. II.

Acts passed by the Governor General in Council.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1906	I	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1906.	Further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.	
"	II	The Sindh Incumbered Estates (Amendment) Act, 1906.	To amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1896.	
"	III	The Indian Coinage Act, 1906.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint.	
"	IV	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1906.	Further to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.	
"	V	The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1906.	Further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.	
"	VI	The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1906.	Further to amend the Law relating to merchant seamen.	
"	VII	The Excise (Amendment) Act, 1906.	To amend the Excise Act , 1896.	
"	VIII	The Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loan, (Amendment) Act 1906.	To amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.	
1907	I	The Presidency Banks (Amendment) Act, 1907.	Further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.	
"	II	The Central Provinces Boiler Inspection Act, 1907.	To provide for the inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers and for their management by competent Engineers in the Central Provinces.	
"	III	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907.	To consolidate and amend the Law relating to Insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the town of Rangoon.	
"	IV	The Repealing and Amending (Rates and Cesses) Act, 1907.	To repeal and amend certain Enactments relating to abolished rates and cesses.	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*Acts passed by the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1907	V	The Local Authorities Loan (Amendment) Act, 1907.	Further to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.	
"	VI	The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907.	To make better provision for the prevention of meetings likely to promote sedition or to cause a disturbance of public tranquillity.	
1908	I	The Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1908.	Further to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.	
"	II	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1908.	Further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.	
"	III	The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Act, 1908.	Further to amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.	
"	IV	The Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1908.	Further to amend the Coroners Act, 1871, and the Prisoners Act, 1900.	
"	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.	
"	VI	The Explosive Substances Act, 1908.	Further to amend the law relating to explosive substances.	
"	VII	The Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908.	For the prevention of incitements to murder and to other offences in newspapers.	
"	VIII	The Local Authorities Loan (Amendment) Act, 1908.	To amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1904.	
"	IX	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.	To consolidate and amend the law for the Limitation of suits, and for other purposes.	
"	X	The Indian Salt-duties Act, 1908.	To make special provision for the payment of duty on salt in certain cases.	
"	XI	The Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1908.	To amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.	
"	XII	The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1908.	Further to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*Acts passed by the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1908	XIII	The Central Provinces Financial Commissioner's Act, 1908.	To provide for the appointment of a Financial Commissioner for the Central Provinces and further to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881.	
"	XIV	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.	To provide for the more speedy trial of certain offences, and for the prohibitions of associations dangerous to the public peace.	
"	XV	The Indian Ports Act, 1908.	To consolidate the enactments relating to Ports and Port-charges.	
"	XVI	The Indian Registration Act, 1908.	To consolidate the enactments relating to the Registration of documents.	
"	XVII	The Indian Emigration Act, 1908.	To consolidate the enactments relating to the Emigration of Natives of India...	
"	XVIII	The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1908.	Further to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.	
1909	I	The Indian Steamships Law (Amendment) Act, 1909.	Further to amend the Indian Steam-vessels Act, 1884, and the Indian Steamships Act, 1881.	
"	II	The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1909.	To amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1905.	
"	III	The Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909.	To amend the Law of Insolvency in the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon.	
"	IV	The Whipping Act, 1909.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the punishment of whipping.	
"	V	The Amending (Army) Act, 1909.	To amend certain enactments relating to the Army.	
"	VI	The Indian Volunteers (Amendment) Act, 1909.	Further to amend the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869.	
"	VII	The Anand Marriage Act, 1909.	To remove doubts as to the validity of the marriage ceremony common among the Sikhs called Anand.	
1910	I	The Indian Press Act, 1910.	To provide for the better control of the Press.	

APPENDIX No. II—*concl'd.*Acts passed by the Governor General in Council—*concl'd.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1910	II	The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency.	
"	III	The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1910.	Further to amend the Indian Penal Code.	
"	IV	The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1910.	Further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882.	
"	V	The Dourine Act, 1910.	To provide for the prevention of Dourine.	
"	VI	The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910.	Further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.	
"	VII	The Court-fees (Amendment) Act, 1910.	Further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870.	
"	VIII	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1910.	Further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.	
"	IX	The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.	To amend the law relating to the supply and use of electrical energy.	
"	X	The Indian Museum Act, 1910.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Indian Museum.	
"	XI	The Central Provinces Courts (Amendment) Act, 1910.	To amend the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904.	
"	XII	The Glanders and Farcy Law (Amendment) Act, 1910.	To amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy.	
"	XIII	The Prisons (Amendment) Act, 1910.	To amend the Prisons Act, 1894.	
"	XIV	The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1910.	To amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1908.	
"	XV	The Cantonments Act, 1910.	To consolidate and amend certain Acts relating to Cantonments.	
"	XVI	The Indian Census Act, 1910.	To provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.	
"	XVII	The Continuing Act, 1910.	To provide for the continuance of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907.	

APPENDIX No. III.

Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1906	I	The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice (Amendment) Regulation, 1906.	Further to amend the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.	
"	II	The North-West Frontier Province Pre-emption Regulation, 1906.	To make better provision for the law relating to pre-emption in the North-West Frontier Province.	
1907	I	The Upper Burma and Arakan Hills Frontier Crossing and Disturbed Districts Regulation, 1907.	For conferring power to prevent persons from passing across the frontier out of certain districts and from entering, or residing or travelling in, disturbed parts of Upper Burma or the Hill Districts of Arakan.	
"	II	The Coorg Municipal Regulation, 1907.	To make better provision for the organisation and administration of municipalities in Coorg.	
"	III	The Santhal Parganas Rent (Amendment) Regulation, 1907.	To amend the Santhal Parganas Rent Regulation, 1886.	
"	IV	The Coorg Land and Revenue (Amendment) Regulation, 1907.	Further to amend the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.	
"	V	The Ajmer Land and Revenue (Amendment) Regulation, 1907.	Further to amend the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877.	
"	VI	The Upper Burma Land and Revenue (Amendment) Regulation, 1907.	Further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889.	
"	VII	The Ajmer Courts (Amendment) Regulation, 1907.	Further to amend the Ajmer Courts Regulation, 1877.	
1908	I	The Coorg Land and Revenue (Amendment) Regulation, 1908.	Further to amend the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.	
"	II	The Perim Pearl Fishery Regulation, 1908.	For protecting the Perim Pearl Fishery.	
"	III	The Santhal Parganas Settlement (Amendment) Regulation, 1908.	Further to amend the Santhal Parganas Settlement Regulation.	

APPENDIX No. III—*conold.*Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870—*conold.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1908	IV	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1908.	To amend the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, III of 1876, as amended by Regulation I of 1884.	
1909	I	The Nugur, Albaka and Cherla Laws and Cesses Regulation, 1909.	To declare the law in force in the Taluqas of Nugur, Albaka and Cherla and to authorize the levy of certain cesses therein and in the Bhadrachalam Taluq.	
"	II	The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice (Amendment) Regulation, 1909.	Further to amend the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.	
1910	I	The Ajmer Courts (Amendment) Regulation, 1910.	Further to amend the Ajmer Courts Regulation, 1877.	
"	II	The Burma Laws Act, Kachin, Hill-Tribes Regulation and Chin Hills Regulation Amendment Regulation, 1910,	To amend the Burma Laws Act, 1898, the Kachin Hill-Tribes Regulation, 1895, and the Chin Hills Regulation, 1896.	
"	III	The Aden Arms (Sea-traffic) Regulation, 1910.	To amend the law relating to restrictions on the sea-traffic in arms, ammunition, military stores and explosives between Aden and places in the Gulf of Aden.	
"	IV	The Sonthal Parganas Rural Police Regulation, 1910.	To provide for the organisation and maintenance of the Rural Police in the Sonthal Parganas.	
"	V	The British Baluchistan Bazars Regulation, 1910.	To make better provision for the administration of certain Bazars in British Baluchistan.	

APPENDIX No. IV.

Acts passed by Local Legislative Councils.

PART I.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1907	I	The Madras Motor-vehicles Act, 1907.	To regulate the use of Motor-vehicles in the Madras Presidency.	
"	II	The Madras Hill Municipalities Act, 1907.	To provide for the levy of enhanced taxation in Hill Municipalities and for the better control of buildings therein, and for certain other purposes.	
"	III	The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1907.	To provide for the control by the Inspector General of Police of the Administration of the Madras City Police.	
"	IV	The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1907.	To amend Madras Act III of 1904.	
1908	I	The Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.	To declare and amend the Law relating to the holding of land in estates in the Presidency of Madras.	
1909	I	The Madras Revenue Recovery Amendment Act, 1909.	To amend the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, II of 1864.	
"	II	The Madras Repealing Act, 1909.	To repeal the Madras Labour and Emigration Act, 1866.	
"	III	The Madras District Police and Towns Nuisances Acts (Amendment) Act, 1909.	To amend the Madras District Police Act, 1859, and the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889.	
"	IV	The Madras Estates Land Act (Amendment) Act, 1909.	To amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.	
"	V	The Madras District Municipalities Act (Amendment) Act, 1909.	To amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.	
"	VI	The Arni Jagir Act, 1909.	To include the Arni Jagir in the Schedule to the Madras Impartible Estates Act, 1904.	
"	VII	The Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers (Amendment) Act, 1909.	Further to amend the Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1893.	

APPENDIX No. IV—*contd.*Acts passed by Local Legislative Councils—*contd.*PART II.—*Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1905	V	The City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.	To further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	
1906	I	The Sind Courts Amendment Act, 1906.	Further to amend the Act to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind.	
"	II	The Mamlatdars Courts Act, 1906.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mamlatdar's Courts.	
1907	I	The Bombay Tramways (Amendment) Act, 1907.	Further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874.	
"	II	The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Act, 1907.	Further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.	
"	III	The City of Bombay Police Charges Act, 1907.	Further to amend the Bombay Vaccination Act, 1877, the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and to amend the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act, 1904.	
1908	I	The Government Occupants (Sind) Amendment Act, 1908.	To amend the Government Occupants (Sind) Act, 1899.	
"	II	The City of Bombay Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1908.	Further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.	
1909	I	The Criminal Tribes (Validation) Act, 1909.	To validate certain action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, and to amend section 14 of that Act.	
"	II	The Karachi Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1909.	Further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886.	
"	III	The Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909.	To provide for the erection and management of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India.	
1910	I	The Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1910.	To amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments.	
"	II	The Bhagdári and Narwadári Tenures Act, 1910.	Further to amend the Bombay Bhagdári and Narwadári Tenures Act, V of 1862.	
"	III	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1910.	Further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act and the Matádars Act, 1887.	
"	IV	The Bombay Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1910	Further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.	

APPENDIX No. IV—*contd.*Acts passed by Local Legislative Councils—*contd.*PART III.—*Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1905	V	The Chota Nagpur Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1905.	To further amend the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1879.	
"	VI	The Calcutta and Suburban Police (Superannuation Fund) Act, 1905.	To abolish the Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation Fund.	
1906	I	The Bengal Court of Wards (Amendment) Act, 1906.	To amend the Bengal Court of Wards Act, 1879.	
"	II	The Bengal Land Registration (Amendment) Act, 1906.	To amend the Land Registration Act, 1876.	
"	III	The Bengal Disorderly Houses Act, 1906.	To make provision for the discontinuance of brothels and disorderly houses in certain localities in Bengal.	
"	IV	The Sambalpur Civil Courts Act, 1906.	To declare the law relating to Civil Courts in the District of Sambalpur.	
1907	I	The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1907.	To amend and supplement the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.	
"	II	The Calcutta Port (Amendment) Act, 1907.	To amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.	
"	III	The Calcutta and Suburban Police (Amendment) Act, 1907.	To amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1866, and the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866.	
1908	I	The Calcutta Port (Amendment) Act, 1908.	Further to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.	
"	II	The Sambalpur (Evidence) Act, 1908.	To repeal the Central Provinces Laws Act, 1879, in the district of Sambalpur.	
"	III	The Puri Lodging-house (Amendment) Act, 1908.	Further to amend the Puri Lodging-house Act, 1871.	
"	IV	The Bengal Repealing Act, 1908.	To repeal the Howrah and Suburban Municipal Police Act, 1884.	
"	V	The Bengal Local Self-Government (Amendment) Act, 1908.	To amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885.	

APPENDIX No. IV—*contd.*Acts passed by Local Legislative Councils—*contd.*PART III.—*Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council—concl'd.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1908	VI	The Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908.	To amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant and the settlement of rents in Chota Nagpur.	
1909	I	The Indian Lunatic Asylums (Amendment) Act, 1909.	To amend the Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858.	
"	II	The Bengal Court of Wards (Amendment) Act, 1909.	Further to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879.	
"	III	The Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates (Amendment) Act, 1909.	Further to amend the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1907.	
"	IV	The Sambalpur (Delegation) Act, 1909.	To authorise the delegation to the Board of Revenue of functions of the Government of Bengal under enactments in force in the district of Sambalpur.	
"	V	The Bengal Excise Act, 1909.	To consolidate and amend the Excise Law in Bengal.	
1910	I	The Calcutta Port (Amendment) Act, 1910.	Further to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.	
"	II	The Bengal Municipal (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1910.	To declare the meaning of certain words in clause (b) of section 66 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.	
"	III	The Calcutta and Suburban Police (Amendment) Act, 1910.	Further to amend the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, and the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866.	
"	IV	The Bengal Cess (Amendment) Act, 1910.	Further to amend the Cess Act, 1880.	

APPENDIX No. IV—*contd.*Acts passed by Local Legislative Councils—*contd.*PART IV.—*Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces in Council.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1906	I	The United Provinces Excise Law Amendment Act, 1906.	To amend the law relating to Excise in the United Provinces.	
"	II	The United Provinces Local and Rural Police Rates Act, 1906.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the imposition of certain rates on land in the United Provinces and the employment of the proceeds thereof.	
"	III	The United Provinces District Boards Act, 1906.	To make better provision for the organization of District Boards in the United Provinces, and to prescribe their powers and duties, and to regulate their income and expenditure.	
"	IV	The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Kanungos and Patwaris Act, 1889, Repealing Act, 1906.	To repeal the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Kanungos and Patwaris Act, 1889.	
1907	I	The United Provinces Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1907.	Further to amend the United Provinces Municipal Act, 1900.	
"	II	The United Provinces Vaccination (Amendment) Act, 1907.	To amend the law relating to vaccination in the United Provinces.	
1908	I	The United Provinces Water-Works (Amendment) Act, 1908.	Further to amend the United Provinces Water-Works Act, 1891.	
1910	I	The United Provinces Water-Works (Amendment) Act, 1910.	To amend the United Provinces Water-Works Act, 1891	
"	II	The Oudh Settled Estates (Amendment) Act, 1910.	To amend the Oudh Settled Estates Act, 1910.	
"	III	The Oudh Estates (Amendment) Act, 1910.	To amend the Oudh Estates Act, 1889.	
"	IV	The United Provinces Excise Act, 1910.	To consolidate and amend the law in force in the United Provinces relating to the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquor and of intoxicating drugs.	

APPENDIX No. IV—*contd.*Acts passed by Local Legislative Councils—*contd.*PART V.—*Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1906	I	The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, Amendment Act, 1906.	To amend certain provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.	
"	II	The Punjab District Boards Act (Amendment) Act, 1906.	To amend the Punjab Districts Boards Act, 1888.	
1907	I	The Punjab Alienation of Land (Amendment) Act, 1907.	To amend the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900.	
"	II	The Punjab Motor Vehicles Act, 1907.	To regulate the use of motor vehicles in the Punjab.	
1909	I	The Punjab Courts (Amendment) Act, 1909.	Further to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884.	
1910	I	The Punjab Laws Amendment Act, 1910.	To amend section 51 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	

APPENDIX No. IV—*contd.*Acts passed by Local Legislative Councils—*contd.*PART VI.—*Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in Council.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1906	I	The Rangoon Port Act (1905) Amendment Act, 1906.	To amend the Rangoon Port Act, 1905.	
"	II	The Burma Motor Vehicles Act, 1906.	To regulate the use of motor vehicles in streets and public places in Burma.	
"	III	The Burma Municipal Act (1898) Amendment Act, 1906.	To further amend the Burma Municipal Act, 1898.	
"	IV	The Burma Forest Act (1902) Amendment Act, 1906.	To amend the Burma Forest Act, 1902.	
1907	I	The Lower Burma Land and Revenue Law (Amendment) Act, 1907.	To amend the Lower Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act, 1898.	
"	II	The Rangoon Water-Works Amendment Act, 1907.	Further to amend the Rangoon Water-Works Act, 1894.	
"	III	The Burma Towns Act, 1907.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Administration of Towns in Burma.	
"	IV	The Rangoon Police Act (Amendment) Act, 1907.	Further to amend the Rangoon Police Act, 1899.	
"	V	The Burma Highway Act, 1907.	For the regulation of traffic and the preservation of the surface of public roads and places of Burma.	
"	VI	The Burma Village Act, 1907.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the village-system and Rural Police in Burma.	
"	VII	The Lower Burma Courts Act (Amendment) Act, 1907.	Further to amend the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.	
"	VIII	The Burma Defile Traffic Act, 1907.	To provide for the regulation of traffic in certain narrow and dangerous waters in Upper Burma.	
1908	I	The Rangoon Victoria Memorial Act, 1908.	To provide for the vesting and management of the Victoria Memorial Park at Rangoon.	

APPENDIX No. IV—*contd.*Acts passed by Local Legislative Councils—*contd.*PART VI.—*Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in Council—concl'd.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1908	II	The Burma Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1908.	Further to amend the Burma Municipal Act, 1898.	
"	III	The Burma Towns Act Amendment Act, 1908.	To amend the Burma Towns Act, 1907.	
"	IV	The Rangoon Port (Amendment) Act, 1908.	Further to amend the Rangoon Port Act, 1905.	
"	V	The British Burma Pilots Act Amendment Act, 1908.	To amend the British Burma Pilots Act, 1883.	
"	VI	The Burma Prohibition of Inoculation and Licensing of Vaccinators Act, 1908.	To provide for the prohibition of inoculation and the licensing of vaccinators in Burma.	
1909	I	The Burma Vaccination Law Amendment Act, 1909.	To make further provision for compulsory vaccination in Burma.	
"	II	The Burma Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1909.	Further to amend the Burma Municipal Act, 1898.	
"	III	The Burma Boundaries Act, 1909.	To amend the Burma Boundaries Act, 1880.	
"	IV	The Burma Embankment Act, 1909.	To provide for the execution of works urgently required in connection with embankments in Burma.	
"	V	The Burma Repealing Act, 1909.	To repeal the Rangoon Tramways Act, 1883, and the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation, 1887.	
"	VI	The Burma Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 1909.	To amend the Burma Fisheries Act, 1905.	
"	VII	The Burma Opium Law (Amendment) Act, 1909.	To amend the law relating to Opium in Burma.	
1910	I	The Burma Process-fees Act, 1910.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the service and execution of processes in Burma.	
"	II	The Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1910.	To amend and declare the law relating to steam-boilers and prime-movers attached thereto in Burma.	

APPENDIX No. IV—*concl'd.*Acts passed by Local Legislative Councils—*concl'd.*PART VII.—*Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam in Council.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Subject.	Remarks.
1907	I	The Eastern Bengal and Assam Land Registration (Amendment) Act, 1907.	To amend the Bengal Land Registration Act, 1876.	
"	II	The Eastern Bengal and Assam Disorderly Houses Act, 1907.	To provide for the discontinuance of Brothels and Disorderly Houses in certain localities in Eastern Bengal and Assam.	
"	III	The Eastern Bengal and Assam Court of Wards (Amendment) Act, 1907.	To amend the Bengal Court of Wards Act, 1879.	
1908	I	The Eastern Bengal and Assam Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1908.	To amend and supplement the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.	
1909	I	The Eastern Bengal and Assam General Clauses Act, 1909.	For shortening the language used in Eastern Bengal and Assam Acts, and for other purposes.	
1910	I	The Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910.	To consolidate and amend the Excise Law in force in Eastern Bengal and Assam.	

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